

Judge Susan J. Dlott – “Noteworthy Rulings”

1997: Union brought First Amendment challenge seeking preliminary injunction of transit authority’s rejection of union’s wrap-around bus advertisement based on allegedly controversial nature of advertisement and aesthetically displeasing appearance. Dlott determined that transit authority’s rejection of the advertisement was not reasonable, the union had demonstrated a substantial likelihood of success on the merits of its First Amendment claim, and the loss of First Amendment rights constitutes irreparable injury that, in this case, was not outweighed by harm to others or any public interest. The Sixth Circuit affirmed, holding, *inter alia*, that the transit authority had demonstrated an intent to designate advertising space on its buses as a public forum and that the transit authority’s policy of banning controversial advertisements adversely affecting bus ridership was constitutionally invalid under the overbreadth doctrine. *United Food & Commercial Workers Union, Local 1099 v. Southwest Ohio Reg’l Transit Auth.*, No. C-1-97-512 (S.D.Ohio Sept. 15, 1997), *aff’d* 163 F.3d 341 (6th Cir. 1998).

1998: Public school teacher Bruce Glover claimed that Williamsburg Local School District’s decision not to renew his teaching contract discriminated against him on the basis of his sexual orientation, his gender, and the race of his partner in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. Glover also claimed that the School Board retaliated against him for exercising his right to free speech in violation of the First Amendment. Finding the School Board members’ testimony explaining Glover’s termination contradictory and not entirely credible, Dlott applied the rational basis level of scrutiny and found that the School Board’s purported reasons for Glover’s nonrenewal were pretextual. Dlott found that Glover failed to produce sufficient evidence to support his claim that the Board’s decision was motivated by his gender or the race of his partner. Dlott also found that although the Board discriminated against Glover on the basis of his sexual orientation, Glover failed to prove that his public complaint about the discrimination was an additional factor in the Board’s decision. *Glover v. Williamsburg Local School Dist.*, 20 F. Supp. 2d 1160 (S.D. Ohio 1998).

1999: Female prisoner who was approximately nine weeks pregnant sought temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction restraining the director of the correctional center where she was held from denying her access to pregnancy termination services absent a court order. Dlott found that the plaintiff was likely to succeed on the merits of her case because the correction center’s denial of access absent a court order bore no logical connection to penological interests and that the plaintiff would suffer irreparable harm if the injunction were not issued. Finally, Dlott held that the public interest was served by issuing the restraining order because the Supreme Court recognized a woman’s right to choose to terminate her pregnancy, and it is in the public interest to uphold that right when it is arbitrarily denied by prison officials absent medical or other legitimate concerns. *Doe v. Barron*, 92 F. Supp. 2d 694 (S.D. Ohio 1999).

2002: Jewish organization and homeless advocacy organization challenged that portion of city ordinance that, during the last two weeks of November, the month of December and the first week of January, prohibited anyone but the City of Cincinnati from erecting a display, exhibit or structure or

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holding an event, protest, rally or meeting on the main downtown square. The ordinance provided for the issuance of permits on a first come, first served basis, except for the seven-week period reserved for the city’s “exclusive use.” Dlott preliminarily enjoined the enforcement of the “exclusive use” provision as in violation of the First Amendment. *Chabad of Southern Ohio v. City of Cincinnati*, 233 F. Supp. 2d 975 (S.D. Ohio 2002). The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals granted a stay of the injunction pending appellate review, No. 4340, 2002 WL 31829493 (6th Cir. Nov. 27, 2002), but Justice Stevens, as Circuit Justice, vacated the stay. 123 S. Ct. 518 (2002).

2002: Dlott granted motion for class certification and approved agreement settling class claims of racially discriminatory law enforcement practices. *In re Cincinnati Policing*, 209 F.R.D. 395 (S.D. Ohio 2002). Dlott is currently presiding over the implementation of that agreement on police-community relations and law enforcement practices, entered into by the City of Cincinnati, the Fraternal Order of Police, and civil rights and community organizations, as well as an agreement between the City and the United States Department of Justice.

2003: After Dlott denied Defendant City of Cincinnati’s motion for summary judgment, transsexual Cincinnati police officer Philecia Barnes tried her case to a jury in February of 2003, claiming employment discrimination in violation of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and Ohio state law. Barnes alleged sex discrimination under Title VII based on her failure to conform to sex stereotypes and that Defendant City of Cincinnati violated her rights under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment by demoting her on the basis of her perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, transsexuality, and failure to conform to sex stereotypes. The jury found in favor of Barnes on all of her claims and awarded Barnes compensatory damages and front pay. Dlott denied Defendant City of Cincinnati’s motion for judgment as a matter of law or, in the alternative, for a new trial. *Barnes v. City of Cincinnati*, C-1-00-780 (S.D. Ohio July 25, 2003)

2004: A consortium of several Cincinnati hospitals and health care organizations brought suit against the Hamilton County Board of Commissioners to contest the County’s award to University Hospital of the proceeds of a levy designated for adult indigent healthcare. The Plaintiffs argued that the County’s action in awarding the levy funds solely to University Hospital, without providing them either 1) a share of the levy funds proportionate to the share of adult indigent healthcare that they provide; or 2) the opportunity to competitively bid for the contract, violated the Equal Protection and Due Process clauses of the Constitution. Dlott granted summary judgment, holding that Plaintiffs 1) failed to state a claim under the equal protection clause because Plaintiffs and University Hospital were not similarly situated and the County Defendants had a rational basis for their decision to contract solely with University Hospital; and 2) Plaintiffs had no constitutionally protected property interest in the contract that would support a due process claim. *TriHealth, Inc. v. Hamilton County Bd. of Comm’rs*, – F. Supp. 2d –, 2004 WL 287760 (S.D. Ohio Dec. 10, 2004).

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2004: Clinics and physicians brought a class action on their own and their patients’ behalfs challenging the constitutionality of an Ohio statute regulating the use and prescription of mifepristone, which is used for inducing medical abortion, and imposing criminal penalties on physicians who violated the regulations. Dlott found that Plaintiffs had a substantial likelihood of success on the merits because the Act failed to include the constitutionally required exception for the life and health of the mother. Dlott granted the Plaintiffs’ motion for preliminary injunction as well as the Plaintiffs’ motion for certification of a defendant class of prosecutors and enjoined defendant state officials from enforcing the Act. *Planned Parenthood Cincinnati Region v. Taft*, 337 F. Supp. 2d 1040 (S.D. Ohio 2004).

2004: The Ohio Democratic Party and two registered Ohio voters sued to restrain election officials from holding hearings on pre-election challenges to voter eligibility. In response to the last minute challenge of approximately 35,000 Ohio voters’ eligibility, Boards of Election had sent or intended to send notices of hearings on the voters’ eligibility. The notices, sent to addresses from which mail had been returned, were sent no more than a week before the election and the hearings were to be held no more than five days before Election Day. Dlott found that, under the circumstances, the timing of and manner in which Defendants intended to send notice and conduct hearings were inadequate under the Due Process Clause and endangered those voters’ fundamental right to vote. Dlott preliminarily enjoined election officials from mandating or enforcing the hearings. Dlott also certified a defendant class of all eighty-eight Ohio county Boards of Elections, and enjoined them from sending further notices or conducting such hearings. *Miller v. Blackwell*, – F. Supp. 2d –, 2004 WL 2827763 (S.D. Ohio Oct. 27, 2004).

2004: African-American registered voters sued election officials to restrain them from allowing partisan “challengers” to challenge voter eligibility at the polling places. Dlott found that due to a lack of training on challenge procedures and questionable enforceability of the State’s and County’s policies regarding good-faith challenges and ejection of disruptive challengers from the polling places, there existed a serious risk of delay and voter intimidation at the polls. Dlott enjoined partisan challengers from entering polling places throughout the state of Ohio on Election Day, holding that a challenge procedure under such conditions severely burdened the right to vote and did not justify compelling state interests. Dlott enjoined partisan challengers from entering polling places throughout the state of Ohio on Election Day. *Spencer v. Blackwell*, – F. Supp. 2d –, 2004 WL 2827758 (S.D. Ohio Nov. 1, 2004). The Sixth Circuit granted an emergency stay of Dlott’s injunction pending appeal. *Summit County Democratic Central and Executive Comm. v. Blackwell*, 388 F.3d 547 (6th Cir. 2004).